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SOURCE Chin-pu Jih-pao.

NORTHEAST CHINA ADMINISTRATION REPORT
ON ECONOMIC PLAN FOR FIRST HALF YEAR OF 1952

[Comment: On 15 August 1952 the Economic Planning Committee of Northeast China published its economic planning administration report for the first half year of 1952, giving percentages and figures of production. Highlights of industrial growth and technological development included: industrial production that exceeded the proposed plan, an increase in production of raw materials and consumers goods, and conservation of raw materials, eg., industries conserved 400,000 tons of high-grade coal.

The industries accepted the plan to conserve 13,540,000 tons of food for this year. Plans for basic construction for the period were, for the most part, completed. The construction work of the four great irrigation areas was completed, and 29,398 types of new agricultural equipment were introduced to the public. There was an increase of 279,000 workers in the industries.]

Mukden, 15 August (Hsin-hua She) -- The economic plan administration report for the first half of the year 1952 has been published by the Economic Planning Committee of Northeast China. Details, figures, and percentages were given showing industrial growth and technological development, basic construction agricultural and water conservancy development, transportation development, and the increase in the number of workers.

A. Industrial Growth and Technological Improvement

The government-owned and publicly owned industries completed 104.8 percent of the proposed economic plan for the first 6 months of 1952 and 50.4 percent of the proposed economic plan for the whole year. Their production exceeded that of the same period of 1951 by 57.6 percent. The Department of Industry completed 105.4 percent of the total production proposed for the first 6 months. This total production exceeded that of the same period in 1951 by 54.3 percent.

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The total production material produced during the first 6 months was 105.9 percent of the proposed plan. This material exceeded that produced in the same period in 1951 by 61.3 percent. The total production of consumer goods was 103.3 percent of the proposed plan. This production exceeded that of the same period in 1951 by 51.6 percent.

The following commodities showed a percentage increase in production in the first half of 1952 compared with the same period of 1951:

Production material: electrical power, 25.3 percent; coal excavation, 35; iron and steel, 69; machinery and parts, 96.8; chemical products, 95.4; construction material, 64.4; and lumber, 83.9 percent.

Consumer goods: woven goods, 58 percent; paper products, 97.5; cultural books, writing equipment, etc., and art supplies, 187.1; soap and cosmetics, 195.7; and matches, 207.8 percent.

Inspection and repair of equipment: The time spent in generating electricity in electrical power plants was shortened by approximately 33 to 64 percent. The time spent in inspection and repair of wire was shortened to 56.4 percent.

Improvement of labor productivity: The machinery plants showed that the rate of labor productivity was increased 143 percent, as compared with the same period in 1951. The production of cotton thread was increased by an average of 17.7 percent per spindle, and the production of cotton fabric was increased by an average of 9 percent per loom.

Conservation of raw materials: By using low-grade coal to generate electric power, the industries conserved 400,000 tons of high-grade coal this year. By using reclaimed rubber, the industries conserved 8.3 percent of rubber used for the latter half of the year.

The rate of oil extraction from soybeans rose from this year's fixed rate of 10.5 to 14.04 percent; and the average ratio of oil extraction was 12 percent, which indicated an increase of 1,500 tons of oil for each 100,000 tons of soybeans.

Products from mechanical, paper, soap, and rubber shoes industries and the quality of matches, chinaware, and other daily products need improvement. In response to Kao Kang's message to conserve 8 million tons of food, the industries accepted the plan to conserve 13,540,000 tons in government-owned and publicly-owned plants, mines, and basic construction units. This plan showed some initial results.

After the Five-Antis Movement, the government lent its support to certain private industries. The total cost of production in government projects in Mukden's private industries exceeded that of the same period in 1951 by 64.6 percent. Therefore, the total cost of production for this year in private industries exceeded that of the same period in 1951 by 8.6 percent; the number of companies showed an increase of 6.6 percent; and the number of workers hired showed an increase of 28.4 percent.

B. Basic Construction Rose to Prominent Position

The total amount of basic construction for the first half of 1952 was 61 percent greater than that for the same period of 1951. The basic construction in industries showed an increase of 125 percent as compared with construction plans for 1951. Thirty percent was construction for new business enterprises and 72.7 percent was construction for heavy industries.

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Electric power station and coal mine construction plans, railways, highways, postal and telegraph, and water conservation construction plans were, for the most part, completed. Technological developments and improvements totaled 300.

C. Agricultural and Water Conservancy Development

The total area planted during the spring was only 98.4 percent of the area proposed by the plan, which exceeded that of last year by 1.2 percent. The area sowed for raising food products was 100.6 percent and exceeded the area sowed last year by 2.8 percent.

The fertilized area was 63.2 percent of the total sowed area, as compared with 58.9 percent of last year.

During the first half of the year, 29,398 kinds of new agricultural equipment were extended to the public, completing the plan by 97.4 percent. Goods provided to village farms included 46,500 tons of ammonium sulfate, 480,000 tons of bean cakes (including fertilizers and feed), 2,500 tons of the 14 types of chemicals for farm use. The 28 cooperative farms sowed a total area of 86,900 hectares.

As for water conservancy, the construction work at the four great irrigation areas -- Ch'a-ha-yang, Li-shu, P'an-shan, and Kuo-ch'ien-ch'i -- were completed. The Northeast China district planted 88,000 hectares of trees, which completed 102.8 percent of the plan.

D. Transportation Development

The total tonnage of goods transported by the Northeast Railroad was 99.1 percent of the proposed plan; this tonnage exceeded that of the same period in 1951 by 25.1 percent.

E. Increase in the Number of Workers

Because of the vast industrial development, there was an increase of 279,000 workers -- government-owned and publicly-owned industries, 99,200 workers; basic construction, 58,700; agriculture and forestry, 36,800; and transportation, 16,400 workers. The labor productivity rate in governmental industries was 103.7 percent of the proposed plan. The total labor productivity rate exceeded that of the same period in 1951 by 28.9 percent.

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